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VELICHKOVSKIY, B.T.; KATSNEL SON, B.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Some theoretical and experimental prerequisites for the cludy of the pathogenesis of silicosis. Arkh. Nat. 26 nc. 6:10-25 161. (Mik 18:13.

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional nykh zabolsvaniy, Sverdlovsk. Submitted June 4, 1962.

KATSNEL CON, B.A.; BABUSHKINA, L.G.; VELICHKOVSKIY, B.T.

Changes in the total lipid content in the lung of rats with experimental silicosis. Blul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.6:49-54 Je *64. (MIRA 18:4)

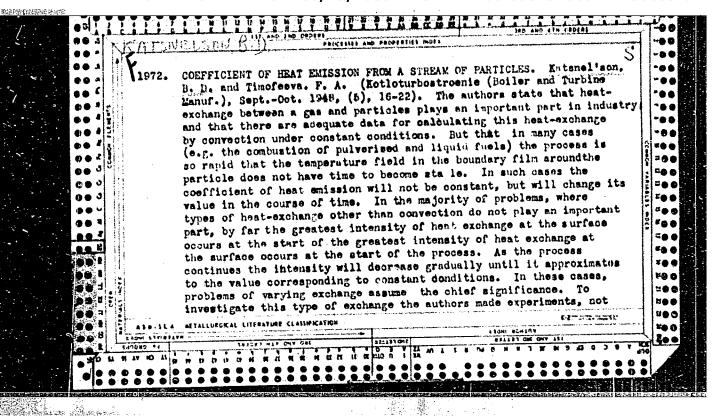
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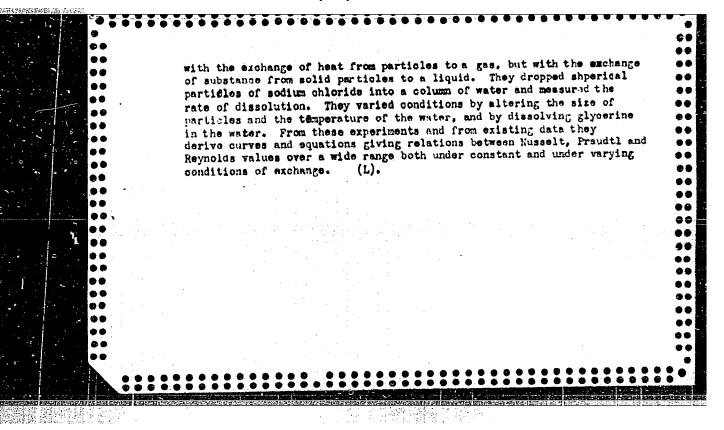
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29355-66 ACC NR. AP6017502 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/005/0040/0043 AUTHOR: Katsnel'son, B. A.; Babushkina, L. C. એએ ORG: Sverlovsk Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Pathology (Sverdlovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profpatologii) TITLE: Acclimatization of white rata to effect of unfavorable, intermittent, chronic temperatures SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 5, 1966, 40-43 TOPIC TACS: heat effect, cold effect, temperature acclimatization, lipid metabolism, ABSTRACT: White rats were subjected to chronic heat (38-40C) or cold (7-8C) for 5-6 hr per day for periods ranging from 2 to 6 months. TEMP-4 thermistors were used to measure rectal and tail surface temperatures. The kidneys, adrenals, spleen, liver, and lungs of killed animals were weighed and lipid content of the last two organs was determined. During the first 10 days of daily exposure to heat, the average rectal temperatures for the group rose 1.1C. During 24 days of the 6th month the group's average rectal temperature showed little if any rise and occasionally dropped 0.4-2.4C below normal, indicating that adaptation had taken place. Tail surface temperatures rose on the average 2.60 during the first 10 days and 4.80 during 24 days of the 6th month. When exposed to cold, rectal temperatures dropped UDC: 613.11:613.1661-092.9

ACC NR: AP6017502 2.1C during the first 10 days. Two weeks later the average drop was 1C. Tail surface temperature dropped 6.5C on the average. Weights of the experimental animals and of their lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen did not differ significantly from controls. However, the weight of adrenals of animals exposed to heat was 210% as compared to However, the weight of adrenals of animals exposed to heat was 210% as compared to controls after 2 months, 170% after 4 months, and 145% after 6 months. Similar figures for animals exposed to cold were 121%, 138%, and 96%. No significant changes in the lipid content of the lungs were observed in animals exposed to cold. When animals were exposed to heat, the lipid content of the lungs was somewhat greater than animals were exposed to heat, the lipid content of the lungs was somewhat greater than controls at the end of 2 months but tended to even out after 6 months. The lipid content of the kidneys showed little change at first but tended to drop significantly less than controls at the end of 6 months. SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17Apr64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 017/ ATD PRESS:5709

IN 1/1/21140 KATSHEL SON, B. D. Jan/Feb 48 UBBR/Engineering Pyrometer Thermocouples "Compensating Pyrometer With an Adjustable Thermocouple," B. D. Katenel'son, Cand Tech Sci, and V. V. Pomerantsev, Cen Sci Res Turboboiler Inst imeni I. I. Polzunov, 3 PP "Kotloturbostroye" No 1 -p. 19-31 Discusses construction principles of subject pyrometer. Tests showed this instrument capable of measurements with high precision. It should be useful in a wide field of technology. 1/49740





KUTATELADZE, S.S. Prinimala uchastiye: SHUMSKAYA, L.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk, KANAYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KATSHEL SON,
B.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Heat transmission in condensation and boiling] Teploperedacha pri kondensatsii i kipenii. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostr.lit-ry, 1952. 230 p.

(Heat--Transmission) (Condensation) (Ebullition)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8"

KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Coal dust combustion subjected to pressure. [Trudy] TSXTI 26: 231-255 '54. (Coal, Pulverized) (Combustion)

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POMERANTSEV, V. V., Cand. Tech. Sci.; KATSNELSON, .B. D., Cand Tech. Sci.; SHAGALOVA, S. L., Can. Tech. Sci.

"Physikalisch-chemische Gesetz-mässigkeiten der Verbrennprozesse von natürlichen Brennstoffen," List of General Reports and Papers presented/at the Fifth World Power Conference, Vienna, 10 January 1956, pg. 28.

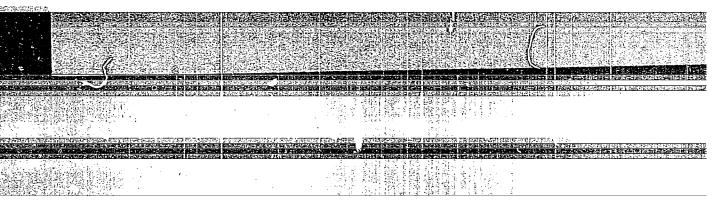
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KATSNEL'SON, B. D., SHAGALOVA, S. L., (Masters of Science) POMERANTSEV, V. V.

"Physical and Chemical Laws of the Process of Combustion of Natural Fuel." paper presented at the 5th World Power Conference, Vienna, 1956

In Branch # 5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8"



KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHATIL', A.A., inzhener.

Heat exchange in an air-cooled cyclone combustion chamber with gas exhaust through the top. Teploenergetika 4 no.9:73-75 S '57.

(MER# 10:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Combustion) (Furnaces)

26(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2191

- Kolodtsev, Kh. I., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and B.D. Katsnel'son, Candidate of Technical Sciences
- Ispol'zovaniye tverdogo topliva v gazoturbinnykh ustanovkakh (Use of Solid Fuel in Gas-Turbines) Moscow, 1958. 85 p. (Series: Energeticheskaya promyshlennost') Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk, SSSR. Institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii. Otdel nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii. Sektor energeticheskoy promyshlennosti, and USSR. Sovet Ministrov. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.
- Ed.: Kh.I. Kolodtsev, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and students investigating the use of solid fuels in stationary gas-turbine units, its gasification and combustion under different operating conditions.

Card 1/4

Use of Solid Fuel in Gas-Turbines

SOV/2191

COVERAGE: An attempt is made in this book to review the problem of using a solid fuel in stationary gas-turbine units and to analyze the results of investigations and developments made with a view to indicating the most promising course of further studies. The study consists of two parts: the first, written by Kh.I. Kolodtsev, deals with results of solid fuel gasification tests, and the second part, written by B.D. Katsnel'son, deals with combustion of pulverized fuel in gas-turbine units. The authors point out that electric power stations using Soviet manufactured gas-turbine units are now quite common. The necessity of making further studies on the possibilities of operating solid fuel gas turbines is emphasized. Different methods of solid fuel gasification as well as various types of gas generators are described. The great importance of widening the range of fuels which could be used in gas turbine units is pointed out and efforts which have been made to utilize low quality pulverized fuel in gas generators are outlined. The book contains a number of flow charts, gas generator designs, and graphs. No personalities are mentioned. There are 36 references: 24 Soviet, 10 English, 1 German, and 1 French.

Card 2/4

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KHTSNEL'SON, B.D

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[Cyclone furnaces] TSiklonnye topki. Pod obshchei red, G.F. Knorre 1 M.A. Nadsharova. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958, 215 p. (Turnaces, Heat treating) (MIRA 11:7)

KATSNEL'SON, B.D.

p.3,4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

1053

- Voprosy aerodinamiki i teploperedachi v kotel'no-topochnykh protsessakh; sbornik statey (Aerodynamic and Heat Transfer Problems in Boiler and Furnace Processes; A Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 329 p. 6,000 copies printed.
- Ed. (title page): Knorre, G.F.; Ed. (inside book): Borishanskiy, V.M.; Tech. Ed.: Zabrodina, A.A.
- PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and combustion specialists concerned with the design and operation of heating equipment and it is also for scientific workers and students of vtuzes.
- COVERAGE: The book presents the results of complex investigations of flow conditions and heat transfer in boiler and furnace processes. The compilation consists of three parts which discuss the conditions of atomization and combustion of liquid fuel, some problems of heat transfer and flow in furnaces and boilers and, finally, the results of investigations of the flow and heat transfer in a

Card 1/7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8" Aerodynamic and Heat Transfer (Cont.) 1053

layer of crushed material. The articles in the first part present the fundamental principles for calculating the atomization process in injectors. Also, new data on the combustion of droplets of heavy liquid fuel are given which make it necessary to reconsider the accepted concept that vaporization of a liquid fuel always precedes its combustion. The reports of the second part throw light on the problem of the motion of a dusty air stream characteristic of cyclonic furnaces. This problem is extremely important in the design of such furnaces. The second part of the collection presents data necessary for the calculation of the emission of fly ash whereby it is shown that this emission is of great significance. In addition, the character of furnace temperature fields is analyzed. The articles of the third part present the fundamental laws of gas flow through a layer of fuel and give the theoretical principles necessary for calculating the aerodynamic resistance of the layer and the speed of drying in it. The data given in the collection accurately define current ideas regarding the characteristics of development of a number of phenomena which form the

Card 2/7

Aerodynamic and Heat Transfer (Cont.) 1053

heating process. Knowledge of these data will permit refining the calculation methods used in heating technology. The first part contains 2 Soviet references; the second part contains 8 Soviet, 3 English, and 1 German reference; and the third part contains 49 Soviet, 12 English, 7 German, 1 French, and 2 Japanese references.

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5

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83865

S/112/59/000/016/006/054 A052/A002

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 16, p. 21, # 33517

AUTHORS:

Vitman, L.A., Katsnel'son, B.D., Efros, M.M.

TITLE:

Spraying Liquid Fuel With Pneumatic Nozzles

FERIODICAL:

V sb.: Vopr. aerodinamiki i teploperedachi v kotel notopochn.

protsessakh. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, pp. 5-34

X

TEXT: A criterion dependence for determining the average diameter of drops of a sprayed jet was obtained, based on application of the theory of similitude to the problems of spraying viscous liquid in pneumatic sprayers. To study the effect of viscosity on the degree of fuel dispersion special experiments were carried out on a laboratory apparatus on which the following liquids were investigated: 5 different solutions of glycerin, with water, kerosene and benzine, for which the viscosity was changed from 1 to 60 Engler degrees and the surface tension coefficient from 2.4·10-3 to 7.2·10-3 kg/m. Formulas for dependences obtained in the above experiments were derived. With these formulas it was not possible to establish the changes of the drop diameter along the jet.

Card 1/2

Spraying Liquid Fuel With Pneumatic Nozzles

83865 \$/112/59/000/016/006/054 A052/A002

On a special stand, five principal industrial-type sprayers were investigated:

GTC - \$\Phi AB -1\$ (STS-FDB-1)** GTC - \$\Phi OB-2\$ (STS-FOB-2)**; GTC - \$\Phi AB -1\$ (STS-FDB-1)** GTC-\$\Phi OB-2\$ (STS-FOB-2)**; GTC - \$\Phi AB -1\$ (STS-FDB-1)** GTC-\$\Phi AB -1\$ (STS-FDB-1)** GTC-



S.M.Sh.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

83864

10.2000

S/112/59/000/016/005/05^L A052/A002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 18, # 33494

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Yu.V., Katsnel'son, B.D., Pavlov, V.A.

TITLE: Aerodynamics of the Turbulence Chamber

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. aerodinamiki i teploperedachi v kotel no-topochn. protsessakh. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, pp. 100-11h

The Threstigations of the flow aerodynamics have been carried out on an air model of a turbulence chamber with a diameter $D_c=710\,$ mm and a height of 250 mm at different diameters of the chamber outlet D_0 and at different dimensions of the inlet slots. It has been established that circumferential velocities in a turbulence chamber with tangential air feed increase over the entire height up to a certain maximum as the radius decreases. On the contrary, in the axial zone of the chamber, the circumferential flow velocity increases from zero on the axis to the above-mentioned maximum of the circumferential velocity as the radius increases. The circumferential flow velocity (Wg) in the turbulence chamber at a radius r is determined by the relation Wg=r^k=C, where C and k

Card 1/2

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83864 \$/112/59/000/016/005/05¹⁴

Aerodynamics of the Turbulence Chamber

are values depending on the chamber design. Axial velocities in the chamber over the ring adjoining the outlet are directed towards the flow outlet, the zone of the flow near the axis is directed towards the inside of the chamber. As the relation to decreases, the maximum circumferential and axial velocities of the reverse stream increase. A change in the height of the air feed at a constant area of slots (other conditions being equal) does not influence the character and magnitude of circumferential velocities. The resistance coefficient of the chember depends to a great extent on the relations

 $\frac{\overline{D_k}}{\overline{D_k}}$ and $\frac{\overline{D_k}}{\overline{D_k}}$ (b is the width of the inlet slot) and decreases sharply when they increase.

B.I.L.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

BOGDANOV, L.A., insh; KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kand, tekhn, nauk.

Testing vertical cyclone combustion chambers equipped with liquid slag removal and air cooling [with summary in English] Teploenergetika 5 no.11:14-20 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. TSentral nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Boilers) (Combustion reserch)

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AUTHORS: Katsnel'son, B.D. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and

Shatil', A.A. (Engineer)

TITLE: An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Gyelone

Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 39-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cyclone-type combustion chambers with liquid slag removal appear the most promising for burning solid fuel for gas turbines working on an open cycle. The Central Boiler turbines working on an open cycle. Turbine Institute has studied vertical cyclone type combustion chambers burning coal dust with a view to their use on open-cycle gas turbines. An object of the work was to determine the possibility of using a horizontal eyelone combustion chamber with an open-cycle gas turbine and to obtain design and operating data. The combustion chamber was installed on a test rig that is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig 1. The diameter of the combustion chamber was 600 mm, the length of the cylindrical part 850 mm and the diameter of the outlet throat 240 mm.; a number of other constructional details are given. tertiary air used to cool the combustion chamber walls is afterwards mixed with the exhaust gases and reduces their temperature to 700-750 oc in the throat of the chamber. Card 1/7

sov/96-59-9-7/22

An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Cyclone Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling

Hence, the gases pass to an air heater in which the secondary air is heated to a temperature of 350-400 °C. There is no ash arrester on the test rig and so a steel screen was installed to trap enough ash to prevent excessive damage to the air heater. Liquid slag retained in the combustion chamber drains off and falls into water from which it is periodically removed. The slag tap hole is heated by some gas from the combustion chamber. ensure uniformity of delivery the coal was supplied through a worm conveyor. Coal dust delivered at the rate of 150-250 kg/hr is taken up by the primary air and may be delivered either through a burner on the central axis of the combustion chamber or through one of several slits round the end. Previous work has usually shown that axial delivery of coal dust did not give good results, tangential delivery being necessary to obtain satisfactory combustion and ash removal in horizontal cyclone The tests were made with Donets combustion chambers. Card 2/7 gas coal, the characteristics of which are given. Data

on the viscosity of the ash of two grades of coal used as

sov/96-59-9-7/22 An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Cyclone Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling

function of temperature are noted in Table 1. principal test results are given in Table 2; all of them relate to steady operating conditions after adjustments had been made. However, the table does include data on some of the preliminary tests to determine how best to deliver the fuel to the chamber. Delivery through certain slits did not give the best combustion but it was particularly stable. The most satisfactory results were obtained with delivery through two of the slits; one arrangement of slits gave stable but very incomplete combustion. Axial delivery of the fuel was not satisfactory. The last test was somewhat special, the fuel being Vorkuta coal ground to 19% residue on 75 mesh sieves. The main characteristics of this coal are given. The results were much better than when burning finelymilled coal, and the ash removal factor was somewhat better than 90%. There is, therefore, some reason to suppose that ash removal will be appreciably improved by using relatively coarse milling. Although the chamber Card 3/7 was started up many times and ran at very high tempera-

tures, it was not damaged. During the tests the wall

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An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Cyclone Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling

temperatures usually did not exceed 700 °C, though sometimes they reached 750 °C. During the tests the fuel consumption ranged from 144 to 258 kg/hr, the lower value representing the minimum rate for stable combustion and the upper being limited by the draught facilities available. Mechanical under-combustion, that is, fuel actually left unburned, ranged from 1.17 to 10.7%, and was greater than 6% in about half the tests. This figure is high because the chamber is small and the rating relatively low. Increasing the coarseness of milling reduces the mechanical under-combustion, as will be seen from the graph plotted in Fig 2. Differences between this effect in horizontal and vertical combustion chambers are The amount of unburned fuel emitted with the exhaust remained approximately constant, most of the variation being in the amount contained in the slag. discussed. The graph plotted in Fig 3 shows the particle size composition of the coal dust and of the ash blown out through Card 4/7 the exhaust in a particular test. It will be seen that particle sizes above 20 microns (which are the most

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An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Cyclone Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling

dangerous for the gas turbine) constitute about 85% of the initial fuel but only 18% in the ash. In the tests with coal dust the slag removal factor ranged from 69 to 90%, and in the test with coarse milling it was greater than The graph of slag removal factor as a function of fineness of milling, given in Fig 4, shows that very fine milling is unfavourable. The same factor is plotted against the thermal loading of the combustion chamber in Fig 5, and shows that slag removal tends to be less satisfactory at low combustion rates. In the tests 12 samples of slag and ash were taken every hour. flowed continuously for the eight hours of the test. The results are plotted in Fig 6 from which it will be seen that the slag removal factor in this test was about 80%. The air resistance of the chamber increased during the test because of the unsatisfactory operation of the outlet throat, which needs modification. The excess air factor in the combustion chamber ranged from 1.06 to 1.42. will be seen from the graph plotted in Fig 7 that the Card 5/7 least mechanical under-combustion corresponded to an In some tests gas excess air factor of 1.15 to 1.35.

sov/96-59-9-7/22

An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Cyclone Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling analyses were made across the diameter and along the

length of the combustion chamber and the results are given in Fig 8. These tests confirmed the importance of the mixing effect of the outlet throat constriction in ensuring that all the gas is fully oxidised. Graphs of the temperature distribution across two sections of the combustion chamber are shown in Fig 9, at distances of 150 mm and 450 mm from the top of the chamber. It will be seen that the flame temperature differs little across the chamber and is of the order of 1500-1600 oc. Circumferential and axial gas speeds across three sections in the chamber are plotted in Fig 10. Graphs of the resistance of the secondary air duct as a function of the aperture of the slits are plotted in Fig 11. Data on the resistance of the secondary air duct including the resistance of the grid and mixing chamber are given in Table 2, which also includes air speeds in the slits. The above results show that a horizontal pulverized-fuel Card 6/7 cyclone combustion chamber with air cooling and liquid slag removal can be used in open-cycle gas turbines.

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An Investigation of an Experimental, Horizontal, Cyclone Combustion Chamber with Air Cooling

The best combustion and slag removal is obtained with coarsely-milled fuel. Further investigations may show how far the increase in resistance that inevitably accompanies coarse milling is economically justified by reduction in milling costs and improvement in operating

Card 7/7 There are 11 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, of which 8 are Soviet and 1 English).

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral nyy kotloturbinnyy institut (Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8"

S/124/61/000/011/038/046 D237/D305

AUTHOR: Katsnel'son, B.D.

TITLE: Investigating particle combustion and a solid fuel

jet under laboratory conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekahnika, no. 11, 1961, 106,

abstract 11B700 (Sb. 3-ye Vses. soveshchaniye po teo-rii goreniya v. 1, M., 1960, 107 - 114)

The method is given of determining the amount of consumed fuel along the length of the jet. It was shown that contrary to accepted beliefs evaporation and combustion of volatile components continue to take place till the burn out, while combustion of coke starts shortly after conflagration and continues with the combustion of volatiles, lagging slightly behind them. The above results were obtained during experiments with the jet, and confirmed in investigation on individually burning particles. The volume concentration of hydrogen in combustion chamber can be increased by an increase of pressure in the combustion chamber or, by enrichment of Card 1/2

Investigating particle combustion ...

S/124/61/000/011/038/046 D237/D305

the mixture with it. In the first case specific surface combustion velocity increases for cokes and coals with low content of volatiles and falls with a pressure increase for coals with a high content of volatiles. The last fact can be explained by the diminution of velocity of evaporation and conflagration of volatiles with rise of pressure, and by possible cracking of some of them. In the second case, combustion is nearly proportional to the % content of hydrogen. An occurrence was noted of a maximum of specific surface combustion velocity w.r. to the fuel particle size. For the anthracite and electrode carbon the maximum is observed for the particle size of 0.3 - 0.4 mm. Obtained were kinetic combustion characteristics for the series of coals as well as for the oxidation of carbon to CO₂ and CO. For the furnace with dry slag removal and coals with low content of volatiles, air temperature can with advantage be raised to 350°C or more while with coals of high content of volatiles, 200°C is sufficient. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

31589 8/124/61/000/011/040/046

11,7420

Katsnel'son, B.D., Paleyev, I.I., and Tyul'panov, R.S.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

On the influence of turbulence on the mechanism of heat and mass exchange between the stream and the

particles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 11, 1961, 111, abstract 11B729 (Sb. 3-ye Vses. soveshchaniye po teo-

rii goreniya, v. 2, M., 1960, 115 - 122)

TEXT: Experiments were performed on determining the sublimation velocity of stationary spheres of naphthalene of diameters 1.5 - 3.5 mm in a turbulent air stream of $T = 20^{\circ}$. Stream velocity was 10 -35 m/sec-1. Experimental set-up and the method of conducting the experiment are described. Turbulence intensity $\epsilon(0.04 \le \epsilon \le 0.14)$ was varied by masking the walls with a layer of sand of different particle size on adhesive support, and was measured with a thermoanemometer. The scale of turbulence exceeded the diameter of the spheres. It was found that the influence of turbulence was significantly higher than that found by other authors, whose scale of Card 1/2

On the influence of turbulence ...

31589 S/124/61/000/011/040/046 D237/D305

turbulence was smaller than the diameter of the spheres. For 100 < R < 2600 diffusive Nusdelt number was found to be $N \simeq 2.8$ (\$\varepsilon R\). This formula, however, is not in agreement with the conclusion reached in this work that the influence of turbulence is higher for the lower relative velocity. 6 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

KATSNEL'SON, B.D.; MARONE, I.Ya.

Rate of motion of carbon particles [with summary in English]. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.3:123-126 Mr 161. (MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut im. I.I. Polzunova, g. Loningrad.

(Coal, Pulverized)

KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGDANOV, L.A., inzh.

Distributed air intake in a vertical cyclone combustion chamber. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.4:14-17 Ap *61. (MRA 14:7) (Furnaces)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8"

KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARONE, I.Ya., inzh.

Ignition and combustion of coal dust. Teploenergetika 8 no.l: 30-33 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Furnaces) (Coal, Pulverized)

KATSNEL'SON, Boris Davidovich; KORCHUNOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; LIVEROVSKIY,
Aleksey Alekseyevich; FOIL ANTON, Viktor Vladimirovich, doktor
tekhn.nauk, prof.; STAKINA, Kseniye - attriyovna; TISHCHENKO,
Daitriy Vyacheslavovich, TSAISKA, Elio Markovich; SHAULEVSKAYA,
Esfir' Ionovna; FOMERANTSEV, V.V., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.
red.

[Layer methods of the use of fuel as a source of power and chemicals] Sloevye metody energokhimicheskogo ispol'zovaniia topli . [[y]] B.D.Katsnel'son i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962.

[MIRA 15:9]

(Fuel) (Chemicals)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6121

Vitman, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna, Boris Davidovich Katsnel'son, and Il'ya Isaakovich Paleyev

Raspylivaniye zhidkosti forsunkami (Spray Atomization of Liquids). Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 263 p. Errata slip inserted. 6000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S. S. Kutateladze; Tech. Ed.: Ye. M. Soboleva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and senior students in schools of higher technical education engaged in the design and construction of power and spray installations.

COVERAGE: Regularities of liquid-jet disintegration and a generalization of experimental data on atomization of liquids are presented. Descriptions and basic characteristics of various types of atomizers are given and some examples of atomizer design are presented. Combustion of a single droplet and of a liquid-fuel spray is studied. There are 147 references: 109 Soviet, 37 English, and 1 French.

Card 1/# /

KATSNEL'SON, B.D. kand.tekhn.nauk; MARONE, I.Ya., inzh.

Determination of total kinetic characteristics of the combustion of pulverized coal. Teploenergetika 10 no.1:26-28 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Coal, Pulverised--Thermal properties)

S/096/63/000/004/009/010 E194/E455

AUTHORS:

Paleyev, I.I., Poctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,

Katsnel'son, B.D., Candidate of Technical ciences.

Tarakanovskiy, A.A., Engineer

TITLE:

An investigation of the processes of heat and mass

transfer in a pulsating flow

FERICUICAL: Teplocnergetika, no.4, 1963, 71-74

TEXT: Because of its practical importance the influence of velocity pulsation on heat and mass transfer in a liquid was studied. Heat transfer was studied between a cylinder of liquid; mass transfer between a sphere and a liquid, used were water and kerosene. The cylindrical planeth and heating element and was fitted with surface thermochering bath in which it was located could be rotated to pussate by a sejament drive from an electric motor. With pulsation, the neat-transfer rate could be as much as 5 times greater than without. The following expression was used to generalize the experimental data

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 $\frac{Nu'}{Nu}$ =0,95 $\frac{Re + Re'}{Re}$ $\approx 1 + \frac{Re'}{Re}$.

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S/096/63/000/004/009/010 E194/E455

 $\frac{\mathrm{Re} + \mathrm{Re}^{2}}{\mathrm{rom}}$ from 1.3 to 5. This formula is valid for the range With the initial pick-up, failure occurred at frequencies above ~70 c/s. | (ccordingly, special tests were made with soul or ups and it was round that the curve of heat-transfer that frequency was peaked, with a clearly expressed minimum. cases as many as 5 or 6 peaks were observed but they control to measured accurately because of scatter of experiments, the of The peaking cools not be extrained by regular foricing a cool and contraction if the coundary lavers, nor cour effects, such as the great changes in the configuration. exchange vector diagram and the shape of the heat-transfer of se as a function of a number. Studies were also says to the transfor puring area convection within the faces of to Low Loss. The test results are returned 1×1

 $\frac{Nu'}{Nu} = 1.6 \left(\frac{Gr + (Re')^2}{Gr} \right)^{1/4}.$

where t - temperature difference, β - coefficient of temperature expansion, β - the characteristic dimension, Card 2/4

Ya investigation of ...

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— kinematic viscosity of medium. The studies of mass transfer during forced motion were made with spheres of sait in a constitute column of liquid. Salt spheres of different diageters were made to fall in the tube at different rates by locative within metal spheres of various diameters. At a frequency of 25 c/s the value of

$$Nu_{t_{i_1}} = \frac{\alpha_{t_i}\alpha_{t_i}d}{D}$$
.

where an - mass transfer coefficient, D - diffusion factor, was three times greater in the presence of pulsation than in its absence. It 25 c/s, increasing the amplitude by 1.5 orders only doubles Num. The mass transfer experimental results could not be expressed in criterial form. In some cases the use of pulsation could increase mass transfer rates by a factor of 5 to 6, but such increases were usually confined to a narrow band of frequency and amplitude, thus approximately repeating the peak character of the heat-transfer curve. It was very difficult to obtain numerical data under these conditions. The main difficulty is the relationship between amplitude and frequency; Card 3/4

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KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARONE, I.Ya., inzh.

Effect of pressure and oxygen concentration on the ignition and combustion of small coal particles. Teploenergetika 11 no. 1: 11-15 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.

KATSNEL'SON, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; KISEL'GOF, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLIMOV, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAGALOVA, S.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; REZNIK, V.A., inzh.

Safety regulations for systems operating on pulverised fuel. Teploenergetika 12 no.4:90-93 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut im. I.I.Polzunova, i Vsesoyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni teplotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Bzerzhinskogo.

The state of the s

VITAMIN, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; KATSNEL'SON, Boris Davidovich; PALEYEV, Il'ya Isaakovich; KUTATELADZE, S.S., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Atomization of liquids by spray nozzles] Raspylivanie zhidkosti forsunkami. Pod red. S.S.Kutateladze. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 263 p. (MIRA 15:7)

28(3)

\$/028/60/000/02/004/024 D041/D002

AUTHOR:

Katsnel'son, B.Kh.

TILE:

Normalizing and Standardizing the Elements of Electric Vacuum Devices

PERIODICAL:

Standartizatsiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

There are at present more than 120 standards and approximately 100 plant standards ("normal'") for products of the electric vacuum industry, their elements, special materials, etc., over 40 of them for parts and component units of instruments. On the whole, the standardization covers mass products, such as electron tubes of small and medium capacity, thyratrons, current and voltage stabilizers, TV picture tubes, X-ray tubes, filament and luminscent lamps. At the same time, the standards for the elements of instruments cover only the mass-produced tubes, such as miniature tubes

Card 1/2

in glass casings with plastic base, and normal light

S/028/60/000/02/004/024 D041/D002

Normalizing and Standardizing the Elements of Electric Vacuum Devices

bulbs. About 60% of miniature tube parts and units (bulbs, exhaust tubes, tube bases, etc) have been normalized; and systematization tables have been issued for the remaining elements, as e.g., anodes and grids. Publication Nr 67 of the International Radioengineering Commission, which fixes the overall sizes and attachment dimensions of electric vacuum devices, has been accepted by the "GOST-7842-258" standard, and the normal, "NIO.339,000" (1959). It is planned to issue from 1959 to 1965, 300 standards and plant standards, among them 100 plant standards for device elements, overall sizes, and attachment dimensions.

Card 2/2

KATSNEL'SON, B. K.

"Diffusion Method of Investigation of Heat and Mass Transfer Between a Particle and Pulsing $^{M}_{\rm edium}$ "

Report presented at the Conference on heat and Mass Transfer. Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

The auther made the analysis of the experiments which were carried out to find the possibility of heat and meso transfer modification by pulsing flows or pulsating arise as a result of turbulence intensification.

The state of the s

\$/028/61/000/012/001/004 D221/D303

AUTHORS:

Katsnel'son, B. Kh., and Karastelina, Z. S.

TITLE:

On the dimensional interchangeability of electro-

vacuum devices

FERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 12, 1961, 28 -34

TEXT: The newly introduced **FOCT**(GOST) 7842-56 "Electrovacuum devices are very important. The disposition and assembly dimensions of pins" sets forth an equal degree of freedom in all directions for the pins in sockets. All valve manufacturing countries and the International Electrotechnical Commission prescribe pass-gauges for complex checking of conjugate dimensions of the above. The exchangeability of vacuum devices depends on the design and sizes of these gauges. The control holes as per GOST 7842-58 are of circular form. The authors indicate an analysis of comparison of rectangular or square holes, and demonstrate the

Card 1/3

On the dimensional interchangeability .. S/028/61/000/012/001/004 D221/D303

advantages of the round shape. The complex gauge must also ensure the straightness and parallelism of pins. It indicates the force of pushing the gauge onto the pins, and thus prevents dangerous internal stresses in the glass base. In addition, the balloon of the valve is checked by three guide pads placed at the center of its height, to ensure parallelism with the pins and axis of the base. The quality of connection between the valve and the panel is characterized by the force of pushing in or taking out, as well as by the contact resistance. The soldering of leads prevents flotation of pin contacts and therefore, the effort of mounting a valve is increased. Measurements have confirmed the increase in force required for pressing in the valve after soldering. The authors propose the following to ensure a reliable connection and interchangeability. Checking conjugated sizes by complex gauges. The deviation in the angle between different pins should be within ± 15°. The force of stripping must be measured by a gauge, whose pins have a diameter of minimum valve pins. The individual contacts

Card 2/3

On the dimensional interchangeability ... $\frac{\text{S}/028/61/000/012/001/004}{\text{D221/D303}}$

should be verified. In critical assemblies, the panel wiring must include dummy valves in order to hold the mean position of pin contact and ensure a certain amount of flotation. The need has arisen to elaborate a State standard for panels. There are 10 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

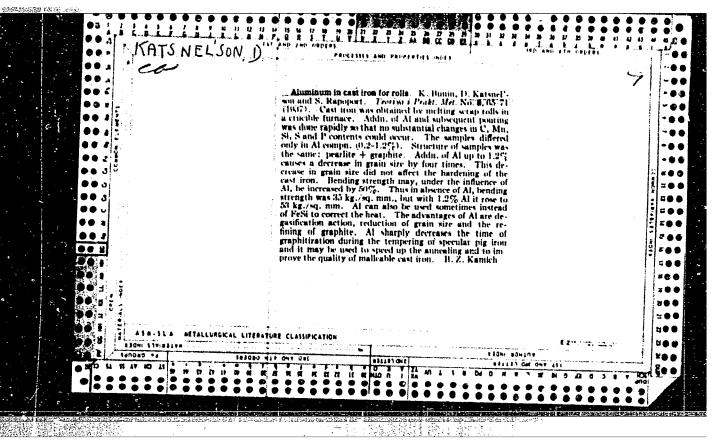
interchangeability. Uniformity of testing conditions for tubes and translators

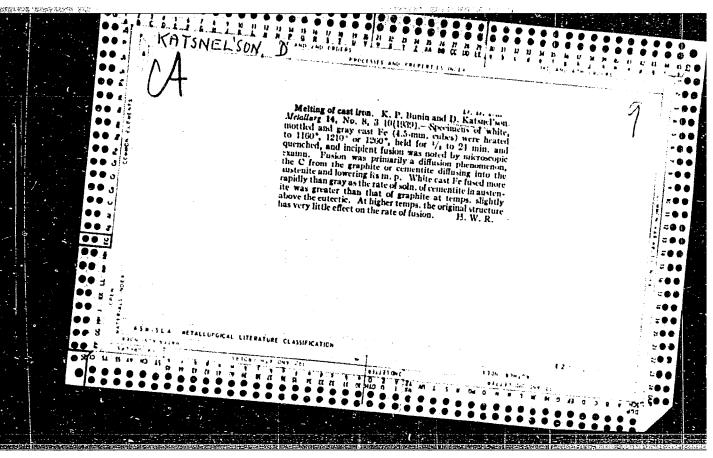
18 an urgent necessity if a true value of interchangeability is to be obtained.

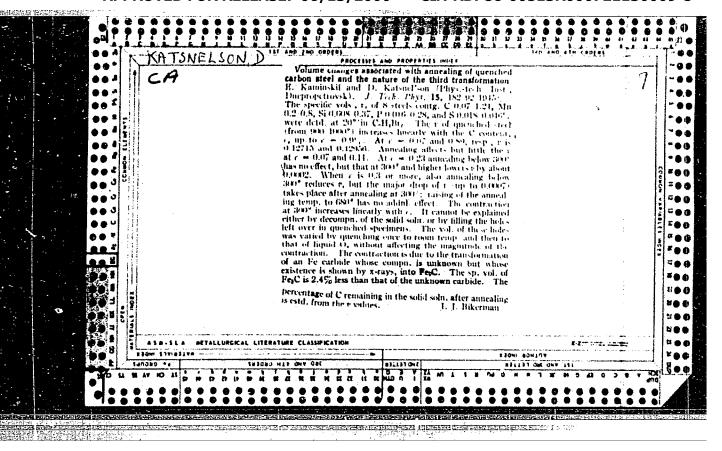
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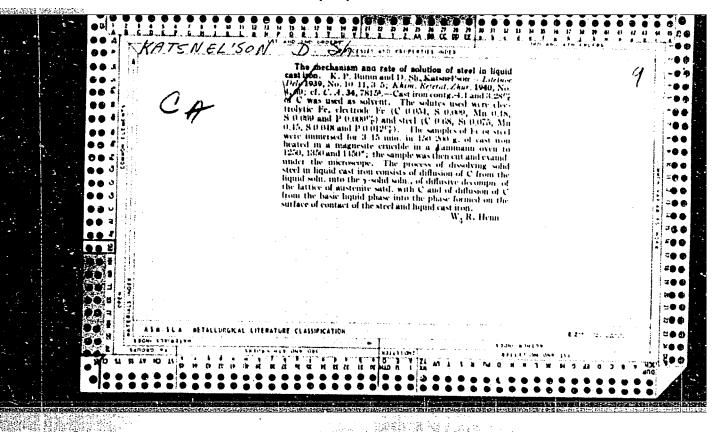
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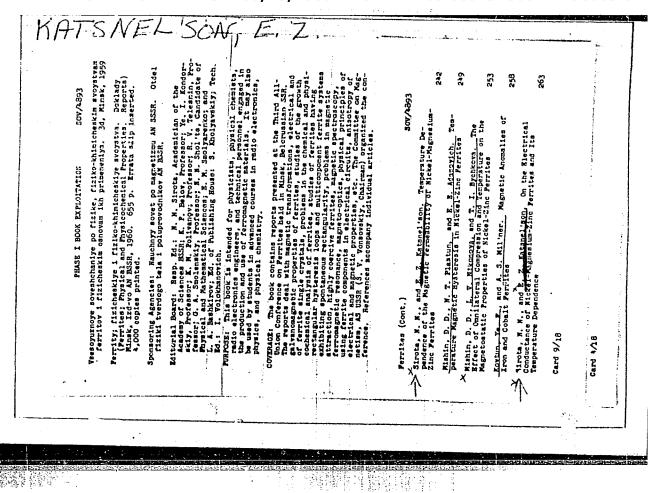
PERLOV, P.M.; KATSNEL'SON, E.M.

Phase analysis of titanium ores. Obog. rud 4 no.6:11-13 '59.

(MIRA 14:8)

KATSNEL'SON, E.M.; OSIPOVA, Ye.Ya.

Improved method of determining sulfide nickel. Obog.rud 5 no.4:24-26 '60. (MIRA 14:8)



KATSNEL'SON, F. YA

DECEASEL

1963/3

c' 1962

BIOLOGY - neurology, physiology

see TLC

VAYNTRAUB, I.M., inzh.; GOBZA, R.N., inzh.; KATSNEL SON, G.A., inzh.; KRASILOV, G.I., inzh.; ORENTLIKHER, P.B., inzh.; ERLIKHMAN, S.Ya., inzh.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glav. red.; SOKOLOV, D.V., zam. glav.red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.N., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; SMIRNOV, L.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SKVCRTSOVA, I.P., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Adjusting, control, and operation of industrial ventilation systems]Naladka, regulirovka i ekspluatatsiia sistem promyshlennoi ventiliatsii. Pod red. S.IA.Erlikhmana. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 555 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye sanitarnotekhnicheskogo montazha. (Factories--Heating and ventilation)

KATSNEL'SON, G.B.

Diadynamotherapy of humeral epicondylitis. Vop. lur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul*t. 28 no.4:318-325 Jl-Ag *63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya polikliniki (glavnyy vrech-kand. med. nauk A.M. Shukhtina) I Teningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Favlova.

BEDA, N.I., inzhener; KATSNEL'SON, G.M., inzhener.

Putting into practice flat-shaped ingot rolling in a thick-plate mill. Stal' 16 no.1:36-41 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zavod imeni Petrovskogo.
(Rolling (Metalwerk) (Steel ingots)

ALLED OF M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

375

Katsnel'son, Genrikh Mayorovich; Saf'yan, Matvey Matveyevich; Chekmarev, Aleksandr Fetrovich; Malyy, Georgiy Ivanovich

Prokatka tolstykh listov s povyshennoy tochnost'yu (Rolling of Steel Plate to Close Limits) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 125 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Chekmarev, A. P., Active Member, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Doctor, Professor; Ed. (inside book): Pirskiy, F. N.; Ed. of Publishing House: Valov, N. A.; Tech. Ed.: Karasev, A. I.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in rolling mills. It can also serve as a manual for researchers and students of vuzes.

The book deals with the hot rolling of steel plate to COVERAGE: close limits on a three-high Lauth mill. Various factors affecting the precision of rolled plate are discussed. The rolling of plate is subject to variables such as: temperature of metal, mill spring, roll design, and other Card 1/3characteristics inherent in the material and equipment.

Rolling of Steel Plate to Close Limits

375

The author investigates each of these problems and advances various solutions. There are numerous diagrams and formulae. 6 Soviet references.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA ROLLING OF Steel Plate to Close Plant CIA-RDP86-00513R0097521130009-8"

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KATSNEL'SON, G.M.

133-2-11/19

AUTHORS: Katsnel'son, G.M. and Kravets, M.N. (Engineers)

TITLE: Prevention of Sticking of Sheets of Low Carbon Steel by an Addition of Chromium (Predotvrashcheniye slipaniya listov malouglerodistoy stali prisadkoy khroma)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 2, pp.156-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was established in the above works that sticking (welding) of sheets from low carbon steel during rolling on hot rolls in packettes depends to a large extent on the content of the individual elements (within the limits of standards). In particular increasing chromium content to the upper limit (0.30%) premotes the formation of scale, noticeably differing from the scale usual for low carbon steel in respect of strength of adherence to sheets. It was found that this property of the scale decreases the tendency of sheets to sticking considerably. The influence of the contents of chromium, phosphorus, \sum (C + 0.25 Mn) and

 $\frac{\text{Cr } + 10 \text{ P}}{\sum (\text{C } + \text{O.25 Mn})}$ on the proportion of defective sheets

due to sticking is shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 respective-Card 1/2 ly. During smelting and teeming of rimming steel with

Addition of Chromium.

> chromium additions, a strict maintenance of technological conditions securing normal boiling of metal in moulds is necessary. The content of sulphur below 0.04% improves boiling and the structure of the ingot head. With increasing chromium content to the upper limit (0.03%) permitted by FOCT 380-50 in order to maintain normal boiling of steel the content of manganese should be kept at the lower limit. In order to decrease chromium losses it is advantageous to add ferrochromium to the ladle. An increase in the phosphorus content to the upper limit decreases the tendency of thin sheets to sticking during rolling in packettes. As an index of the tendency of metal to welding on rolling the following expression can be used: Cr + 10 P which should

> > Σ (0 + 0.25 Mn)

not be lower than 2. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Works imeni Petrovskiy (Zavod im. Petrovskogo)

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KATSNEL SON, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Efficiency of universal sheet rolling mill stands [with summary in English]. Stal* 21 no.3:246-249 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

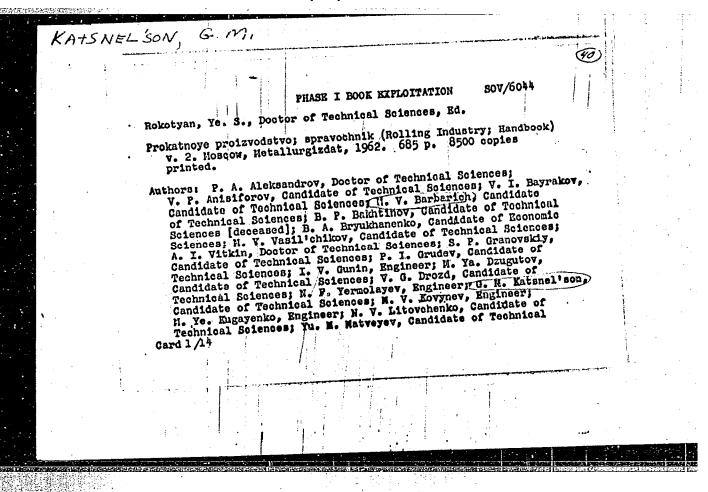
1. Zavod im. Petrovskogo.
(Rolling mills)

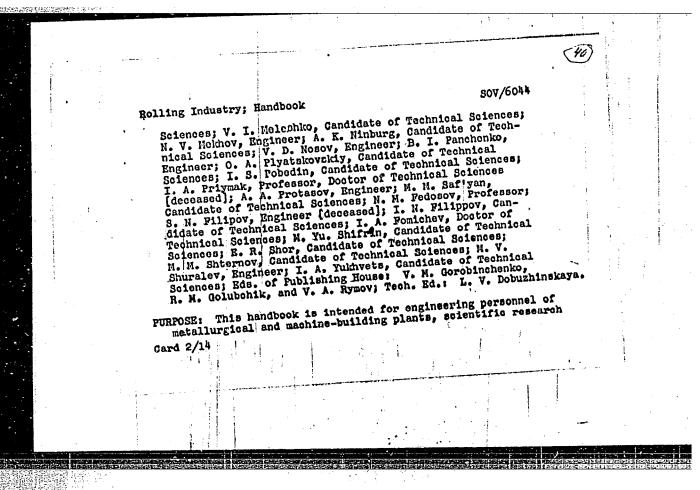
Was of steel rolls with hard facing on Lauth three-high plate mills. Stal' 21 no.10;921-924 0'61. (MIRA 14:10)

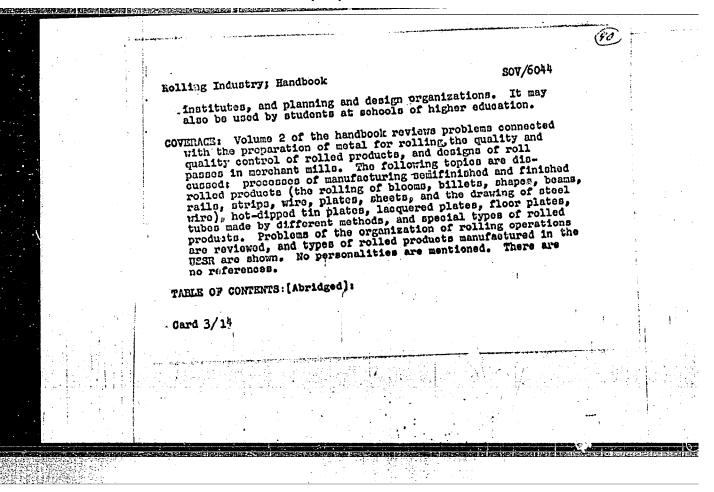
1. Zavod im. Petrovskogo. (Rolls (Iron mills))

KATSNEL'SON, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Plate mill roll grooving. Stal? 22 no.1:48-50 Ja :62. (MIRA 14:12) (Rolls (Iron mills))







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KATSNEL SON G.M.

Making and delivering hot-rolled steel for reinforced-concrete construction. Standartizatsiia 27 no.5:29-31 My 163. (MIRA 16:6)

(Concrete reinforcement)

SAF'YAN, Matvey Matveyevich; MELESHKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; KATSNEL'SON,
Genrickh Mayorovich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA,
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Hot rolling of sheet; a handbook for metalworkers] Goriachaia prokatka listov; spravochnik dlia rabochikh. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 16:6) (Rolling (Metalwork))---Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KATSNEL'SON, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYZHOV, V.G., inzh.

Manufacture, stock taking, and delivery of medium-grade relied products by theoretical weight. Stal' 24 no.6:530-532 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Zavod im. Petrovskogo.

KATSNEL SON, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the rolling system on the quality of plate steel.

Stal 25 no.58433-435 My 65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Zavod im. Petrovskogo.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8"

GAKKEL', A.G.; KATSNEL'SON, G.N.

Dynamometer for determining variable forces occurring in a moving flexible body. Zav.lab. 22 no.1:120-121 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov. (Dynamometer)

GURVICH, Yu.V.; KAPLAN, D.A.; KATSNEL'SON, G.N.

Analysis of the productivity of slitters. Bum.prom. 36 no.2:22-24 F *61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po proyektirovaniyu bumagodelatel'nykh mashin. (Papermaking machinery)

GURVICH, Yu.V.; KAPLAN, D.A.; KATSNEL'SON, G.N.; NIKHAMKIN, E.A.

Effect of basic parameters on the production capacity of a slitter.
Bumagodel.mash. no.9:155-172 *61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Papermaking machinery)

KATSNEL'SON, G.N.

New developments in the design of slitters. Bumagodel. mash. no.ll: 25-31 '63.

General analysis of the paper sheet tension on reeling machines. Ibid.: 32-40

Testing in the "Fommunar" Paper Factory of the bobbin slitter manufactured by larenberg (German Federal Republic). Ibid.:41-43

Theoretical studies related to the design and construction of supercalenders. Ibid.:44-70 (MIRA 17:6)

KATSNEL'SON, I.A.

"Collection of Air Samples With the Help of a Filter Cartridge and Gas Mask to Detect Microflora," by I. M. Nikhinson, I. A. Katsnel'son, and R. D. Gorodetskiy, Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal No 11, Nov 56, pp 54-55

"We proposed and tested the filter partridge of a filtering gas mask to simplify the method of collecting air samples, especially under field conditions, for the purpose of observing microorganisms, rickett-siae, and viruses in the samples.

"The filter cartridge is a tin cylinder 1.8 cm in diameter and 2.5 cm high. The botton of the cylinder has 10-20 openings. The other end is open.

"On the interior surface of the grid of the cartridge, a pad consisting of six layers of gauze is closely compressed by a bottomless cylinder 4.5 cm high which is set inside the first cylinder (the dimensions of the cartridge can be varied depending on the size of the openings in the casing of the gas mask). The converted filter cartridge is wrapped in paper or placed in a metal or wooden covering and sterilized.

Sum. 1345

KATSNEL'SON, I.A.

Before collection of air samples, the sterile cartridge, removed from the paper, is set into the opening in the bottom of the gas mask from the paper, is set into the opening in the bottom of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing. From 5 to 6 minutes after use of the gas mask with the filter housing the suspension obtained by logical laboratory. Smears are prepared from the suspension obtained by logical laboratory and filter housing the six-layer gauze with physiological solution; seeding and in-specific properties after use of the gas mask with the filter housing the six-layer gauze with physiological solution; seeding and in-specific properties after use of the gas mask with the filter housing the six-layer gas after use of the gas mask with the filter housing the six-layer gas after use of the gas mask with the filter housing the six-layer gas after use of the gas mask with the suspension of the gas mask with the suspension housing the six-layer gas after use of the gas mask with the suspension housing the six-layer gas after use of

"We conducted 95 bacteriological analyses of air in rooms of the barracks. Samples were taken while the barracks was occupied. Air was simultaneously investigated by D'Yakanov's method. A D'Yakanov flask simultaneously investigated by D'Yakanov's method. A D'Yakanov flask was connected to the gas mask. A gas meter permitted us to establish the fact that a man in a gas mask equipped with a filter cartridge inthe fact that a man in a gas mask equipped with a filter cartridge inhales 6 liters of air per minute. The same volume of air is inhaled if a D'yakanov flask is attached to the gas mask. One ml of suspension was a D'yakanov flask is attached to the gas mask. The seedings afforded the growth seeded on a Petri dish containing agar. The seedings afforded the growth of microorganisms encountered in the air (Sarcina, Staphylococcus, gramositive bacilli, molds, and fungi).

"The same microorganisms were isolated from the air with the filter cartridge as were isolated when samples were collected with the D', canoverlask. In 22 air samples, the quantity of microorganisms was found to be greater on collection with the filter cartridge; in 53 samples, the quantity was only slightly greater than that found in samples collected quantity was only slightly greater than that found in samples were obtained. by the D'yakanov method; in 20 samples, analogous results were obtained.

Sum. 1345

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721130009-8 KATSNEL'Son, I.A. Fifteen air samples were taken in the barracks immediately after the rersonnel had arisen, and the same number were taken after the quarters Personnel had arisen, and the same number were taken after the quarters had been ventilated. Ventilation decreased the microbial content of the air in the barracks 2-2.5 times. "With the help of the filter cartridge the unit physician can check the ventilation in the barracks. The simplified method of collecting air samples can be employed for determining the species content of the microflora. We investigated the air in a laboratory box after dispersing a suspension of Staphylococcus aureus and intestinal bacilli in it. These microorganisms always infected the gauze packing of the filter. The filter cartridge can also be used expediently under field conditions in cases where rapid collection of air samples for detecting microflora is required."

ZIMINA, T.A.; KATSNEL SON, I.A.; ZHILIN, S.I. Prinimali uchastyo:
KRYUKOVA, T.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROMODANOVA, R.I.,
laborant.

Phytoncidal characteristics of onion, garlic, and some other plants of Sakhalin. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.1: 47-52 63. (MIRA 16:8)

l. Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (SAKHALIN-PHYTONCIDES) (SAKHALIN-ALLIUM)

Was of experimental keratoconjunctivitis for the bacteriological diagnosis of dysentery. Lab. delo [7] no.4:39-41 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS)

(DYSENTERY)

SENCHENKO, I.F.; KUDRYASHOV, M.G.; FIALKOV, A.A.; MIFTAKHOV, F.V.;

KATSNEL'SON, I.A.

Specialization of building organizations in power-station
construction. Prom.stroi. no.10:22-27 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektriovaniyu organizatsiy
energeticheskogo stroitel'stva.
(Electric power plants) (Construction industry)

ABRAMOVICH, L.A.; GEFEN, G. Ye., kand. med. nauk; ZAYDENOV, A.M., kand. med. nauk; KATSNELLSON, I.A.; KIREYEVA, I.N.; KOTSAREV, V.N. SUTIN, I.A., prof. SHAPOVALOV, A.V.

Some characteristics of respiratory infections of adnovirus etiology in adults. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:66-68 Ja 66

PODLEVSKIY, A.V.; KOGAN, V.Ya.; GORCHAKOVA, Yu.P.; YELIZAROVSKIY, G.I.;
RYABOSHAPKA, A.P.; REZNIK, S.R.; GOLUBEV, T.I.; GINTSE, L.A.;
RASKIN, M.M.; ZUYENKO, P.G.; KHOMIK, S.R.; KATSNEL'SON, I.A.;
ZHILIN, S.I.; LYSENKOV, M.N.; ROMANOV, B.G.; SAVENKOV, II.A.;
GIL', L.T.; LEVINA, Ye.S.; VOVKI, A.S.; POSLEDOV, F.F.

Annotations. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 32 no.12:120-125 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Kirova (for Podlevskiy). 2. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny (for Kogan). 3. Iz Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gorchakova). 4. Iz Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Yelizarovskiy). 5. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Ryaboshapka, Reznîk).
6. Iz zavoda meditsinskikh preparatov Leningradskogo myasokombinata imeni S.M.Kirova (for Golubev). 7. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Taraseviche (for Gintse). 8. Iz Chitinskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Raskin). 9. Iz Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Zuyenko). 10. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Khomik). 11. Iz Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gil', Levina, Vovki, Posledov). (IMMUNOLOGY—ABSTRACTS)